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ROUGH AND READY."

Thy country hails thee, Hero Chief,
There's victory in thy tramp,
No foe can meet thy eagle eye,
Thy patriot ardor damp.

On Palo Alto's bloody plain,
Resaca's field of palms,
Thou gave'st new glory to our name,
New lustre to our arms.

Victorious still at Monterey,
Thou didst what few would dare,
And foremost in that bloody fray,
Thy form was everywhere.

Though paltry souls may dare assail
The deeds thine arm hath done,
Black envy's shaft can never dim
The laurels Thou hast won.

Go on! go on, old Hero Chief,
There's glory in thy brow,
Thy name is on each patriot tongue,
Thy FAME'S THY COUNTRY'S NOW.

BUENA VISTA.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

We find in the NEW ORLEANS TROPIC of the 30th ultimo the subjoined highly interesting account of the Battle of Buena Vista, from the pen of an accomplished gentleman who shared its honors and its perils. It is full of interest, as presenting the most graphic description of the scenes of that ensanguined field which we have yet seen.—[Nat. Intel.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Tropic.

CAMP AT BUENA VISTA, FEBR. 24, 1847.

On the morning of the 22d intelligence reached General Taylor at his camp, on the hill overlooking Saltillo from the south, that Santa Anna, whose presence in our vicinity had been reported for several days, was advancing upon our main body, stationed near the Rancho San Juan de Buena Vista, about seven miles from Saltillo. The General immediately moved forward with May's squadron of Dragoons, Sherman's and Bragg's batteries of Artillery, and the Mississippi regiment of Riflemen, under Col. Davis, and arrived at the position which he had selected for awaiting the attack of the enemy about 11 o'clock. The time and the place, the hour and the man, seemed to promise a glorious celebration of the day. It was the 22d of February, the anniversary of that day on which the God of Battles gave to freedom its noblest champion, to patriotism its purest model, to America a preserver, and to the world the nearest realization of human perfection; for panegyric sinks before the name of WASHINGTON.

The morning was bright and beautiful. Not a cloud floated athwart the firmament or dimmed the azure of the sky, and the flood of golden radiance which gilded the mountain tops and poured over the valleys, wrought light and shade into a thousand fantastic forms. A soft breeze swept down from the mountains, rolling into graceful undulations the banner of the Republic, which was proudly streaming from the flag-staff of the fort and from the towers and battlements of Saltillo.—The omens were all in our favor.

In the choice of his position Gen. Taylor exhibited the same comprehensive sagacity and masterly COUP D'ÆIL which characterized his dispositions at Resaca de la Palma, and which crowned triumphantly all his operations amid the blazing lines of Monterey. The mountains rise on either side of an irregular and broken valley, about three miles in width, dotted over with hills and ridges, and scarred with broad and winding ravines. The main road lies along the course of an arroyo, the bed of which is now so deep as to form an almost impassable barrier, while the other side is bounded by precipitous elevations, stretching perpendicularly towards the mountains, and separated by broad gullies, until they mingle into one at the base of the principal range. On the right of the narrowest point of the roadway a battalion of the first Illinois regiment, under Lieut. Col. Weatherford, was stationed in a small trench, extending to the natural ravine, while, on the opposite height, the main body of the regiment under Col. Hardin was posted, with a single piece of artillery from Capt. Washington's battery. The post of honor on the extreme right was assigned to Bragg's artillery, his left supported by the second regiment of Kentucky foot under Col. McKee, the left flank of which rested upon the arroyo. Washington's battery occupied a position immediately in front of the narrow point of the roadway, in rear of which and somewhat to the left, on another height, the second Illinois regiment, under Col. Bissell, was posted. Next on the left, the Indiana brigade, under Gen. Lane, was deployed, while on the extreme left the Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Marshall, occupied a position directly under the frowning summits of the mountains. The two squadrons of the first and second dragoons, and the Arkansas cavalry under Col. Yell, were posted in rear, ready for any service which the exigencies of the day might require.

These dispositions had been made for some time, when the enemy was seen advancing in the distance, and the clouds of dust which rolled up before him gave satisfactory evidence that his numbers were not unworthy the trial of strength upon which we were about to enter.—He arrived upon his position in immense masses, and with forces sufficiently numerous to have commenced his attack at once, had he been as confident of success as it subsequently appeared he was solicitous for our safety. The first evidence directly afforded us of the presence of Santa Anna was a white flag, which was dimly seen fluttering in the breeze, and anon Surgeon General Lindenberg, of the Mexican army, arrived, bearing a beautiful emblem of benevolent bravado and Christian charity. It was a missive from Santa Anna, suggested by considerations for our personal comfort, which has placed us under lasting obligations, proposing to General Taylor terms of unconditional surrender; promising good treatment; assuring us that his force amounted to upwards of 20,000 men; that our defeat was inevitable, and that, to spare the effusion of blood, his proposition should be complied with. Strange to say, the American General showed the greatest ingratitude; evinced no appreciation whatever of Santa Anna's kindness, and informed him that whether his force amounted to 20,000 or 50,000. it was equally a matter of indifference; the terms of adjustment must be arranged by gunpowder.

The messenger returned to his employer, and we waited in silence to hear the war of his artillery. Hours rolled by without any movement on his part, and it appeared that the Mexican commander, grieved at our stubbornness, was almost disposed to retrace his steps, as if determined to have no further intercourse with such ungrateful audacity. At length he mustered resolution to open a fire from a mortar, throwing several shells into our camp without execution. While this was going on, Captain Steen, of the 1st dragoons, with a single man, started towards a hill on which the Mexican General seemed to be stationed with his staff, but before he completed the ascent the party vanished, and when he reached the top he discovered that two regiments had thrown themselves into squares to resist his charge. The Captain's gravity was overcome by this opposition, and he returned.

Just before dark a number of Santa Anna's infantry had succeeded in getting a position high up the mountains on our left, from which they could make a noise without exposing themselves to much danger, and at a distance of three hundred yards opened a most tremendous fire upon Col. Marshall's regiment. This was returned by two of his companies, which were dismounted and detached for the purpose as soon as they could arrive within a neighborly range. The skirmishing continued until after dark, with no result to us save the wounding of three men very slightly.

During the night a Mexican prisoner was taken, who reported Santa Anna's force as consisting of fifteen pieces of artillery, including some 24-pounders, six thousand cavalry, and fifteen thousand infantry, thus confirming the statement of his superior.

The firing on our extreme left, which ceased soon after sunset on the 22d, was renewed on the morning of the 23d at an early hour. This was also accompanied by quick discharges of artillery from the same quarter, the Mexicans having established during the night a 12-pounder on a point at the base of the mountain, which commanded any position which could be taken by us. To counteract the effect of this piece, Lieut. O'Brien, 4th artillery, was detached with three pieces of Washington's battery, having with him Lieutenant Bryan, of the Topographical Engineers, who, having planted a few shells in the midst of the enemy's gunners, for the time effectually silenced his fire.

From the movements soon perceptible along the left of our line it became evident that the enemy was attempting to turn that flank, and for this purpose had concentrated a large body of cavalry and infantry on his right. The base of the mountain around which these troops were winding their way seemed girdled with a belt of steel, as their glittering sabres and polished lances flashed back the beams of the morning sun. Sherman's and Bragg's batteries were immediately ordered to the left; Col. Bissell's regiment occupied a position between them, while Col. McKee's Kentuckians were transferred from the right of our line so as to hold a position near the centre. The second Indiana regiment, under Col. Bowles, was placed on our extreme left, nearly perpendicular to the direction of our line, so as to oppose by a direct fire the flank movement of the enemy. These dispositions having been promptly effected, the artillery of both armies opened its fires, and simultaneously the Mexican infantry commenced a rapid and extended discharge upon our line from the left to McKee's regiment. Our artillery belched forth its thunders with tremendous effect, while the Kentuckians returned the fire of the Mexican infantry with great steadiness and success; their field officers, McKee, Clay, and Fry, passing along their line, animating and encouraging the men by precept and example. The second Illinois regiment also received the enemy's fire with great firmness, and returned an ample equivalent. While the fierce conflict was going on the main body of Col. Hardin's regiment moved to the right of the Kentuckians, and the representatives of each State seemed to vie with each other in the honorable ambition of doing the best service for their country. Both regiments gallantly sustained their positions and won unfading laurels. The veterans of Austerlitz could not have exhibited more courage, coolness, and devotion.

In the mean time the enemy's cavalry had been stealthily pursuing its way along the mountain, and, though our artillery had wrought great havoc among its numbers, the leading squadrons had passed the extreme points of danger, and were almost in position to attack us in rear.—At this critical moment the Indiana regiment turned upon its proper front and commenced an inglorious flight. The efforts of Col. Bowles to bring it into position were vain, and over hills and ravines they pursued their shameful career to the great delight of the enemy, who rent the air with shouts of triumph. Several officers of General Taylor's staff immediately dashed off, to arrest, if possible, the retreating regiment, and restore it again to reputation and duty. Major Dix, of the Pay Department, formerly of the 7th infantry, was the first to reach the deserters, and seizing the colors of the regiment, appealed to the men to know whether they had determined to desert them. He was answered by three cheers, showing that though the men had little disposition to become heroes themselves, they were not unmindful of an act of distinguished gallantry on the part of another. A portion of the regiment immediately rallied around him, and was reformed by the officers. Dix, in person, then led them towards the enemy until one of the men volunteered to take the flag. The party returned to the field, and, though not in time to repair the disaster which their flight had created, to retrieve, in a slight degree, the character of the State. While the day, however, by this disgraceful panic, was fast going against us, the artillery was advanced, its front extended, and different sections and pieces, under Sherman, Bragg, O'Brien, Thomas, Reynolds, Kilburn, French, and Bryan, were working such carnage in the ranks of the enemy as to make the columns roll to and fro like ships upon the billows. His triumph at the Indiana retreat was but for a moment, and his shouts of joy were soon followed by groans of anguish and the shrieks of expiring hundreds.

Washington's battery on the right had now opened its fire and driven back a large party of lancers, advancing in that direction. Along the entire line the battle raged with great fury. Twenty-one thousand of the victims of Mexican oppression and the myrmidons of Mexican despotism were arrayed against five thousand Americans, sent forth to conquer a peace. The discharges of the infantry followed each other more rapidly than the sounds of the Swiss Bell-ringers in the fierce fervor of a FINALE, and the volleys of artillery reverberated through the mountains like the thunders of an Alpine storm.

The myriads of Mexican cavalry still pressed forward on our left, and threatened a charge upon the Mississippi rifles, under Col. Davis, who had been ordered to support the Indiana regiment, and had succeeded in preserving a fragment of it in position. Col. Davis immediately threw his command in the form of a V, the opening towards the enemy, and awaited his advance. On he came, dashing with all the speed of Mexican horses, but when he arrived at that point from which could be seen the whites of his eyes, both lines poured forth a sheet of lead that scattered him like chaff, felling many a gallant steed to the earth, and sending scores of riders to the sleep that knows no waking.

While the dispersed Mexican cavalry were rallying, the 3d Indiana regiment, under Col. Lane, was ordered to join Col. Davis, supported by a considerable body of horse. About this time, from some unknown reason, our wagon train displayed its length along the Saltillo road, and offered a conspicuous prize for the Mexican lancers, which they seemed not unwilling to appropriate. Fortunately, Lieut. Rucker, with a squadron of the 1st dragoons, (Capt. Steen having been previously wounded and Capt. Eustis confined to his bed by illness,) was present, and by order of Gen Taylor dashed among them in a most brilliant style, dispersing them by his charge as effectually as the previous fire of the Mississippi riflemen. May's dragoons, with a squadron of Arkansas cavalry under Capt. Pike, and supported by a single piece of artillery under Lieut. Reynolds, now claimed their share in the discussion, and when the Mexicans had again assembled they had to encounter another shock from the two squadrons, besides a fierce fire of grape from Reynolds's six-pounder.—The lancers once more rallied, and, directing their course towards the Saltillo road, were met by the remainder of Col. Yell's regiment and Marshall's Kentuckians, who drove them towards the mountains on the opposite side of valley, where, from their appearance when last visible, it may be presumed, they are still running. In this precipitate movement they were compelled to pass through a rancho, in which many of our valiant comrades had previously taken refuge, who, from this secure retreat, opened quite an effective fire upon them. It is reported, moreover, that hundreds of the Arkansas cavalry were so well satisfied with the result of this single effort, that they deemed it unnecessary to make another, and accordingly kept on their way to town, and there reported Gen. Taylor in full retreat.

At this time the Mexican force was much divided, and the fortunes of the day were with us. Santa Anna saw the crisis, and by craft and cunning sought to avert it. He sent a white flag to Gen. Taylor, desiring to know "what he wanted." This was at once believed to be a mere RUSE to gain time and re-collect his men, but the American General thought fit to notice it, and Gen. Wool was deputed to meet the representative of Santa Anna, and to say to him that we "wanted" peace. Before the interview could be had, the Mexicans themselves re-opened their fires, thus adding treachery of the highest order to the other barbarian practices which distinguish their mode of warfare. The flag, however, had accomplished the ends which its wily origtnator designed, for though our troops could have effectually prevented the remainder of his cavalry from joining the main body, it could only have been done by a fire, which, while the parley lasted, would have been an undoubted breach of faith. Although a portion of the lancers during this interim had regained their original position, a formidable number still remained behind. Upon these the infantry opened a brisk fire, while Reynolds's artillery, beautifully served, hailed the grape and canister upon them with terrible effect.

The craft of Santa Anna had restored his courage, and with his reinforcement of cavalry he determined to charge our line. Under cover of their artillery, horse and foot advanced upon our batteries.—These, from the smallness of our infantry force, were but feebly supported, yet by the most brilliant and daring efforts nobly maintained their posirions. Such was the rapidity of their transitions that officers and pieces seemed empowered with ubiquity, and upon cavalry alike, wherever they appeared, they poured so destructive a fire as to silence the enemy's artillery, compel his whole line to fall back, and soon to assume a sort of SAUVE QUI PEUT movement, indicating any thing but victory. Again, our spirits rose.—The Mexicans appeared thoroughly routed; and while their regiments and divisions were flying before us, nearly all our light troops were ordered forward, and followed them with a most deadly fire, mingled with shouts which rose above the roar of artillery. In this charge the first Illinois regiment and McKee's Kentuckians were foremost. The pursuit was too hot, and, as it evinced too clearly our deficiency in numbers, the Mexicans, with a suddenness which was almost magical, rallied and returned upon us. They came in myriads, and for a while the carnage was dreadful on both sides. We were but a handful to oppose the frightful masses which were hurled upon us, and could as easily have resisted an avalanche of thunderbolts. We were driven back, and the day seemed lost beyond redemption. Victory, which a moment before appeared within our grasp, was suddenly torn from our standard. There was but one hope, but that proved an anchor sure and steadfast.

While our men were driven through the ravines, at the extremities of which a body of American lancers were stationed to pounce upon them like tigers, Brent and Whiting, of Washington's battery, gave them such a torrent of grape as to put them to flight, and thus saved the remnants of those brave regiments which had long borne the hottest portion of the fight. On the other flank, while the Mexicans came rushing on like legions of fiends, the artillery was left unsupported, and capture by the enemy seemed inevitable; but Bragg and Thomas rose with the crisis, and eclipsed even the fame they won at Monterey, while Sherman, O'Brien, and Brian proved themselves worthy of the alliance. Every horse with O'Brien's battery was killed, and the enemy had advanced to within range of grape, sweeping all before him. But here his progress was arrested, and before the showers of iron-hail which assailed him, squadrons and battalions fell like leaves in the blasts of autumn. The Mexicans were once more driven back with great loss, though taking with them three pieces of artillery which were without horses.

Thus thrice during the day, when all seemed lost but honor, did the artillery, by the ability with which it was manœuvred, roll back the tide of success from the enemy, and give such overwhelming destructiveness to its effect that the army was saved and the glory of the American arms maintained. * * * *

The battle had now raged with variable success for nearly ten hours, and, by a sort of mutual consent, after the last carnage wrought among the Mexicans by the artillery, both parties seemed willing to pause upon the result. Night fell, and the American General, with his troops, slept upon the battle ground, prepared, if necessary, to resume operations on the morrow. But ere the sun rose again upon the scene the Mexicans had disappeared, leaving behind them only the hundreds of their dead and dying whose bones are to whiten their native hills, and whose moans of anguish were to excite in their enemies that compassion which can have no existence in the bosoms of their friends.

Throughout the action Gen. Taylor was where the shots fell hottest and thickest, two of which passed through his clothes. He constantly evinced the greatest quickness of conception, fertility of resource, and a cool unerring judgment not to be baffled. Gen. Wool was wherever his presence was required, stimulating the troops to activity and exertion. The operations of Gen. Lane were confined to his own brigade, and his efforts were worthy of better material for their application. Major Bliss bore himself with his usual gallantry, having his horse, as at Palo Alto, shot in the head. Mr. Crittenden, a son of the Senator from Kentucky, was conspicuous in the field as a volunteer aid to Gen. Taylor; and the Medical Director's assistant Surgeon, Hitchcock, would be sometimes seen where the balls fell fastest, binding up a wound or dressing a broken leg, with true professional zeal; and anon galloping with the ardor of an amateur knight, conveying orders to different commanders.

In this, as in every case of arbitrament by the sword, the laurel is closely entwined with the Cypress, and the lustre of a brilliant victory is darkened by the blood of which it has been purchased. I am unable to state our loss, but it has been very severe, and proves the battle of Buena Vista to have been by far the most terrible conflict in which our troops have been engaged. Captain Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Wool, fell early in the action, while proudly distinguished by his efforts to bring the flying regiment back to their position, and with his last breath bore testimony against Indiana cowardice. Col. Yell was pierced by a lance while gallantly leading his regiment against the Mexican cavalry. The noble Hardin met his death gloriously while conducting the last terrible charge. Col. McKee after having gallantly sustained the honor of Kentucky throughout the action, fell in the foremost rank, and Lieut. Colonel Clay was cut down at almost the same moment with Hardin and McKee, while giving his men the most brilliant example of noble daring and lofty chivalry.

Others have fallen, but their names are not known to me, nor is for me to pronounce the eulogy of those whose names I have recorded. Other and abler pens will do justice to the character and memory of the illustrious dead, whose devotion to the Republic they have written with their blood and sealed with their lives. Lincoln was a gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, of pure heart and generous impulses, and worthy of his revolutionary lineage. Yell was a warm friend and gallant man, quick to see the right and ready to pursue it. Hardin was one of Nature's noblest spirits, a soldier tried and true, a rare union of the best qualities of the head and heart. McKee was wise in council and brave in the field, with a heart moved by the tenderest sympathies and most noble impulses.—And what shall I say of Clay—the young the brave, the chivalrous—foremost in the fight—the soul of every lofty sentiment?—devoted to his friends and generous to his enemies? He fell in the flower of his age and usefulness, and has left no worthier name behind him. If he was not the "noblest Roman of them all," few will deny that in him—

"Were the elements
So mixed, that Nature might stand up and say
To all the world—THIS WAS A MAN."

But I cannot go on. BUENA VISTA.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

FROM THE N. O. DELTA, MARCH 31.

OPERATIONS AROUND VERA CRUZ.—The opinion we have already entertained, that the Mexicans would make a vigorous stand at Vera Cruz, receives daily confirmation. They reckoned without their host who thought Gen. Scott would achieve a bloodless victory. From all we can gather the Mexican soldiers in Vera Cruz seem inspired with much spirit and zeal, and are determined not to yield up the city without some strong manifestations of bravery and patriotism. There are about five thousand effective soldiers in the town, and a large number of townsfolk, men and women, who in siege can be rendered extremely useful in aiding the soldiers. We all remember, in the history of the Peninsular War, how powerfully the citizens of Saragossa, and other Spanish towns, co-operated against the besigeing French armies. We understand that though it was the urgent desire of the Mexican commander that the citizens especially the women, should leave the town, but few in fact left. This is deeply to be regretted. Many deplorable scenes must ensue from the bombarding or storming a town where are gathered many innocent women and children. The Mexican women are somewhat remarkable for their bravery. In this, as in all the other higher qualities of humanity, they are vastly superior to the men. In the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista they were every where, in the very midst of contending hosts, conspicuous for their devotion and self possessed courage in administering to the wounded, and cheering the last flickering thoughts of the dying soldier. It would give a dark tinge to the brilliancy of any victory we might achieve before Vera Cruz, if helpless women and children were mingled with the victims of the fierce storm we are about to let loose on the devoted city. Let it be borne in mind, however, that our General, to avoid such sad results of war, has offered a free passage through his camp to all the non-combatants of the city, and has indeed solicited the departure of the women and children.

In vigorously defending Vera Cruz the Mexicans are influenced more by a pride of character and a sense of shame for their previous defeats, than by any patriotic impulses, or by any hope of succeeding in the conflict. They fight as the duellist does, on a point of honor, and even if they are worsted, are well satisfied with the show at least of courage and chivalry. Defeat to them is a matter of course, but its mortification are soon forgotten, if it has been achieved at great sacrifice of life. Thus we find Santa Anna, after a precipitate fight from the bloody field of Buena Vista, claiming the victory over Taylor, chiefly on the ground of the heavy loss he inflicted on the latter, and on the "brave charge of his invincible soldiers." It is a victory with the Mexicans TO SHOW FIGHT against our troops.

It is not known in what way General Scott will conduct his operations around Vera Cruz—whether he will content himself with the unquestionable honor of a long siege, and starving the poor Vera Cruzanos into terms, or whether he will cast the hazard of his die upon the bloody arbitrament of a storm, and revive the glories of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane under the heavy fire of San Juan d'Ulua. The latter plan will be the most brilliant and glorious, and we think the least destructive and dangerous to our troops.—The delay of a siege, besides the casualties incident to the exposed portion of our lines, which are even now within range of the guns of the castle, and which we presume are to be advanced still nearer to the city, will bring our troops in contact with a foe more formidable than Mexican valor and prowess. The VOMITO would thin our ranks faster than all the guns of San Juan, and Vera Cruz would find in this scourge a wall of defence more invulnerable than the sevenfold walls of Troy. To carry the city by storm will, we think, the most judicious and effective mode of operations, and the one most suited to the character of our troops. The valor and energy of our raw volunteers will languish under a long siege, in a warm climate and exposed position. In a combined attack on the city they would equal any troops in the world.

When Vera Cruz is taken it will, we presume be garrisoned, and the body of our troops will be marched to the high and beautiful town of Jalapa, situate about thirty miles from the seacoast, but seventy miles by the road from Vera Cruz.—Here they can be maintained in health, and well supplied with all the comforts and necessaries of life. If a proper decipline is preserved, as we are sure will be the case if Gen. Scott remains in command, these troops will be in fine condition to march towards the capital in the fall. It will be necessary, however to impose a tight rein upon our volunteers when encamped in the lovely valley of Jalapa,, or lured by the influences of the climate, and removed from the restrains of a well-ordered society, they may share the fate of Hannibal's veterans when encamped at Cannæ, who, worn out by luxury and dissipation, fell an easy prey to the wary enemy. But we trust that these dangers may be avoided by the speedy termination of this unfortunate war. Our unfotunate and obstinate enemy will, we trust, awake from his delusion, and accept of the overtures so often proferred by us, and unite in terminating so destructive a war. All the glory and brilliancy achieved by either nation can never

"Blazon the evil deed or consecrate the crime"

of a war between two neighboring Re-Republics.

At a dinner of the shoe and leather manufacturers of Danvers, Mass., the following toast was given:—"May we have all the women in the country to sHOE—and the men to KOOT."

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

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From the National Intelligencer.

BATTLE OF VERA CRUZ.

Instead of crowding our paper with all the official papers relating to this brilliant achievement which the Department has laid before the public, we select only, as being of immediate interest, the latest Despatch from Gen. SCOTT and the terms of capitulation; placing first in order, however a brief summary of the operations that led to the results which these papers communicate. We deem it a proper introduction to them, for which "A Friend" who particapated in the siege has placed us under obligations:

On the 9th of March the troops were disembarked by the navy, four thousand being thrown on shore at the first trip, which formed immediately, and drove in the light troops and pickets of the enemy, and took possession of a magazine and the hills around Vera Cruz.

On the 13th the investment was completed, and two mortars landed.

On the 17th ten or twelve more mortars were landed.

On the 18th the trenches were opened at night.

On the 22d the city was summoned to surrender at 2 o'clock P. M.; and, on refusal, a fire was opened from seven mortars, which was afterwards increased to nine.

On the 24th the navy, having landed a battery from the ships of 32-pounders and three 68-pounder Paixhan guns, opened THEIR fire in the morning. The fire of this battery, from its superior weight of metal and the destruction it caused, drew the concentrated fire of five of the enemy's batteries on it, but without effect.—It silenced three forts, demolishing two of them entirely. It was manned and worked during the whole time by the officers and seamen of the ships.

On the 25th a battery of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers opened fire.

On the 26th the enemy commenced negotiations for surrender.

On the 29th possession was taken of the city of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan d'Ulua, the enemy marching out and laying down their arms to the combined forces of the army and navy. The American flag hoisted in the town and castle, and saluted by the troops and ships.

The number of prisoners had not been ascertained, but was estimated at 4,000, comprising, it is supposed, some of the enemy's best troops and many of their officers. The number of officers in the city and castle is supposed to have been 5 generals, 18 colonels, 37 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 180 lieutenants.

During the sixteen days intervening between this disembarkation and commencement of negotiations, there were five days of violent northers, in which all landing of stores, &c. were interrupted entirely; and during the seven days of open trenches there were two days and nights in which it was impossible to undertake any new works, or even, by clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drift sand, to arrest the accumulating damage.

Our total loss in killed and wounded, from the 9th to the 29th of March, is SIXTY-FIVE; of whom fourteen were of the Navy, engaged in serving a shore battery, and fifty-one of the Army.

The officers killed are, Captain John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Captain William Alburtus, 2d infantry; Midshipman Thomas B. Shubrick, navy.

The officers wounded are, Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson, South Carolina volunteers. Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d infantry, slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely—all doing well.

From the 13th to the 18th, before our fire was opened, all the work done (mounting guns, making trenches, &c.) was performed under a heavy fire of shot and shells from the castle.

On the 26th there was a heavy norther, in which twenty-six vessels went on shore, and several had to cut away their masts. Those which went ashore, so far as regards the vessels and their cargoes of Government stores, are almost all total losses. Two that were wrecked to the windward of the castle are said to have lost all hands.

The troops that Col. Harney engaged were rancheros—about 400 to 500, on the road between Vera Cruz and Alvarado, and not in the direction that La Vega was supposed to be.

The following is the latest Despatch of General Scott, enclosing the terms of capitulation, and stating it to be his purpose to march without unnecessary delay upon the city of Mexico:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
VERA CRUZ, March 29, 1847.

SIR: The flag of the United States of America floats triumphantly over the walls of this city and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brigadier General Worth is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged, at a late hour, night before the last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the seige up to the 25th inst. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from Gen. Landera, on whom Gen. Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender; for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissioners appointed by me early in the morning before, had again met by those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited. Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add a little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able co-operation of the United States squadron, successfully under the command of Commodores Connor and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers—I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve, but the steamer Princeton, with Commodore Connor on board, is under way, and I have commenced organized an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the mean time, a joint operation, by land and water will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Colonel Totton in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence at Washington as the head of the Engineer Bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very fashionable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of War.

Articles of Capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

PUENTE DE HORNOS,
Without the Walls of Vera Cruz,
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the Commisoners, viz:

Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don Jose Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua and their dependencies for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrenderd to the arms of the United States as prsoners of war the 29th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes on parole, as herein-after prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1st, the Mexican flag of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter Forts Tantiago Conception and the castle of San Juan d'Ulua occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes; the officers, in regard to all arms, and description of force, giving the usual parole that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until exchanged.

5. All the MATERIEL of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured nor destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definite treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7Absolute protection is solmnly guarantied to persons in the city, and property; and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and cermonies is solemnly guaranti-ed.

(Signed in duplicate.)
W. J. WORTH, Brigadier General.
GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier General.
JOS G TOTTEN, Col. & Chief Engin'r
J. GUTIERREZ DE VILLAANEVA.
PEDRO MANUEL HERRERA.
MANUEL ROBLES.

Captain Aulick—appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry, on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissioners had been exchanged,) and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, Capt. U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF U. S. OF AMERICA.
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847.

Approved and accepted.
WINFIELD SCOTT.
C. M. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. N. forces Gulf of Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, March 27, 1847.

Approbad y acceptado.
JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

ADDITIONAL.

The Southern mail of last night puts us in possession of a few more particulars, derived from the correspondence of the N. Oleans Delta:

The Mexicans variously estimate their loss at from 500 to 1,000 killed and wounded, but all agree that the loss among the soldiery is comparatively small and the destruction among the women and children is very great. Among their killed is Gen. Felix Valdez, an officer of some celebrity.

At the time of the surrender the Mexicans had but two days' ammunition and two days' subsistence, which accounts for their generally withholding their fire during the night.

During the bombardment our army have thrown the following number and size of shot.

ARMY BATTERY.		
3,000 ten inch shells	90 lbs	each.
500 round shot	25	"
200 8-inch howitzer shells	68	"
NAVY BATTERY.		
1,000 Paixhan shot	68	"
800 round shot	32	"
MUSQUITO FLEET.		
1,200 shot and shell, averaging	62	"

Making in all 6,700 shot aud shell, weighing 463,600 lbs.

The destruction in the city is most awful—one half of it is destroyed. Houses are blown to pieces and furniture scattered in every direction—the streets torn up, and the strongest building seriously damaged.

Gen. Scott has entirely achieved a great, glorious, and almost bloodless victory, over an evemy in a position that was considered impregnable. Throughout the whole affair he has preserved the most perfect equilibrium of temper and the characteristic coolness and courage of a great General and noble soldier, and while under the necessity of demanding from the enemy his own terms, he has tempered the vigor of the circumstances with humanity—the best evidences of a brave and competent officer.

INCIDENTS OF THE ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.

From the Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

MARCH 22.—At 10 o'clock to-day a white flag was sent into the city. The bearer of it conveyed a message from Major General Scott, addressed to Governor Morales, commander of the Mexican forces. This message was a formal summons to surrender the city of Vera Cruz without further defence, as the General-in-Chief of the American forces desired to avoid any further bloodshed. Gov. Morales replied in a very dignified tone and style of language, in substance, that he was sorry to be the cause of unnecessary bloodshed and loss of life, but that he had a high and important duty to perform, involving the honor of his army and the interests of his country, and that he would not surrender until he had exhausted every means of defence.

The Mexicans, during the forenoon, set fire to several buildings, and cleared away the masks to some batteries they had not hitherto exposed, notwithstanding they have kept up a constant firing on our entrenchments during the process of preparation, from the Castle, Fort Santiago, and a bastion front in the rear of the city.

The conferences between the belligerent forces having concluded at 2 o'clock, at 4 the American battery, consisting of ONLY seven mortars, commenced the bombardment of the city. The shells fell into the place after the few first fires, and exploded with as much precision as could have been desired. The city, from one end to the other, soon became enveloped in a cloud of smoke—the vivid and lurid flashes of the artillery, from their city batteries, breaking through it at brief intervals, and report after report followed each other in quick succession, until after the dusk of evening had passed, when they comparatively ceased. The round shot and shells fell heavy and fast at the entrenchments behind which our batteries were planted.

As soon as Com. Perry perceived the land forces engaged, he ordered Capt. Tatnall, with what is called the "Mosquito Fleet," consisting of the steamers Spitfire and Vixen, and five gunboats, viz: Reefer, Bonita, Tampico, Falcon, and Petrel, to attack. Capt. Tatnall inquired at what point he should engage Com. Perry very emphatically replied, "Wherever you can do the most execution, sir." Accordingly the little fleet took position under a point of land known as the "Lime Kiln," about a mile from the city, where they were protected from a point blank shot of the castle. As soon as they got their position in line they opened a fire of round shot and shell at a rapid rate, and threw them "handsomely" into the town and Fort Santiago.

The castle soon paid its respects to Capt. Tatnall, and the powerful engines of havoc and destruction were now in full blast from every quarter, hurling their dreadful and deadly missiles into each other's ranks in rapid succession, which they kept up until about dark, when the Mexican battaries comparatively ceased, and the "Mosquito Fleet" also held off for the night.

At eight o'clock the party that were in the trenches were relieved by another detail. The troops who returned from the entrenchments were literally covered with smoke and dust, and so much disfigured that they could not be recognised except by their voices. Shell after shell exploded in their midst, and shot after shot threw barrels of earth from the embankments over their heads as they lay in the trenches. Their escape seems to have been miraculous indeed, and every person is surprised that at least one half of their number were not slain.

MARCH 23.—A norther sprung up this morning, which has been blowing furiously all day, filling the air and covering every body with sand. The Mexican batteries have been quiet, with the exception of a few shots about midnight, when they opened a sharp fire for a short time.—Our mortars have not ceased during the night, but continued to pour into the city a constant stream of fire. At one time I saw as many as six shells in the air, the whole of which exploded in the city about the same time with a terrific and deadly effect.

Just as daylight was approaching, Captain Tatnall's Mosquito Fleet weighed anchor, and, under cover of a moon somewhat clouded, approached within 600 yards of the castle. As soon as they had got their respective positions, they opened a broadside from the fleet, which was answered by the castle with great spirit, both by round shot and shell, Capt. T. continued the engagement for about half an hour, although the signal from the Commodore's ship, calling him off had been hoisted for some time; but I suppose was not seen on account of a cloud of smoke which hung around the shipping.

This attack of Capt T. on the castle is considered one of the most daring feats that has been attempted since the commencement of hostilities.

During the whole of to-day General Patterson, in conjunction with the navy, has been making the most extraordinary exertions to finish an entrenchment to plant a marine battery, consisting of three 68's and two long 32's, which have been landed during the course of the day from on board different vessels of war.

The officers and sailors have heretofore borne the brunt of all the labor in landing the arms and munitions of war belonging to the army, and have applied themselves to it with an energy that certainly entitles them to great credit; but now that they had an opportunity of participating in that part of the expedition where honers are to be won and laurels gathered, they exerted themselves with an almost superhuman effort. About two hundred volunteers and sailors were attached to each piece of ordnance, which was by them conveyed over sand-hills and hollows half knee deep in sand, and through a lagoon about two feet deep and seventy yards wide, with a soft bottom. They were all placed in position, about three miles from where they landed, during the night.—The sailors and the volunteers worked admirably together.

During the early part of last evening the town was lighted up by a building on fire, which was ignited by the bomb-shells. It was impossible to tell what building it was, but it was supposed by the engineers to be the Barracks. As soon as the fire was discovered from our mortar battery, I was very much gratified to observe the cessation of our fire; for, notwithstanding we were endeavoring to destroy their town, or compel them to surrender it, with their other strongholds and fortifications, still humanity would seem to require that a temporary cessation of hostilities should take place under such circumstances. War is terrible in its most modified form; but the besieging of a city like Vera Cruz, when we know that we are battering down the houses over some fellow-creatures' heads, but cannot tell whether we are destroying the soldiers—our real antagonists—or the women and children. * * * And then to witness the burning houses lighting up the church spires and domes of the prominent buildings, with 'the families moving about on the tops of the houses in the utmost consternation and apparent despair, cannot do otherwise than excite a feeling of commiseration.

MARCH 24.—After the fire in town last night, our batteries again opened and continued until morning. During the day the army guns have worked very slow, on account of a short supply of ammunition, being prevented from landing any yesterday by the norther.

Early in the day Gen. Patterson let the town hear from him. The entrenchments and guns were entirely undiscovered by the Mexicans until the "sailor lads" commenced unmasking. They soon commenced pouring into the city a severe and effective fire, until about 4 o'clock—their position being only seven hundred yards from the walls of the town, and with such a range as to enable them to flank most of the fortifications and works from whence the enemy was firing.

The following is the size and weight of the guns, with their officers, as far as I could learn them:

POTOMAC—Two 32-pounders, 63 cwt., Captain Aulick and Lieut. Baldwin.

RARITAN—One 32-pounder, 63 cwt., Lieut. Ingersoll.

MISSISSIPPI—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut. Lee.

ALBANY—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut. Perry.

ST. MARY'S—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut. Kennedy.

The navy battery set the town on fire again to-day.

The Mexicans did not fail to return Gen. Patteoson's fire with great energy add rapidity, and I am sorry to say with some effect—killing 4 and wounding 6—among the latter was Lieut. Baldwin, of the Potomac.

At 4 o'clock the officers and crews from the navy were relieved by the following: Capt. Mayo, Lieuts. Semmes, Decamp, Frailey, and Studman; Passed Midshipmen Nelson, Cazier, and Wager; Midshipmen Shubrick, Joe Smith, Magaw, and Upshur.

MARCH 25.—To-day the combatants appear to be more eager on both sides, and the firing more rapid—the army battery mounts eleven 10-inch mortars, four long 24's, and four Coborns. During the morning the Mexicans concentrated their fire as much as possible upon Gen. Patterson and the navy, but the return fire through the day silenced two of their batteries, and the Navy breached the walls in different places. Midshipman Shubrick and three sailors were killed, and one mortally wounded.

The Naval Officers at Gen. Patterson's battery were relieved to-day by Capt. Breese, Lieuts Knox, Wemford, Alder, Taylor, Purser Harris, Midshipmen Bennett, Mayo, Morris, and some others whose names I could not learn, Drs. Baxter, Nunn, and Hambleton.

To-day a white flag was sent in, asking, on behalf of the people, to allow them to leave the city, with their families and persons who were making no resistance. I could not learn what was the precise nature of the reply, but they did not get what they desired—they had waited a little too long. Gen. Scott was not the person to be caught by a ruse of this kind.

MARCH 26.—Last night Gov. Morales was strongly importuned by the inhabitants, who are said to be suffering severely, to surrender the town; but he was obstinate, and would not listen to their appeals. He declared he would not surrender the garrisoned works until every man was buried underneath their ruins, and not one stone left on top of another. Thereupon a meeting of the National Guard was held, and Gov. Morales was deposed, and Gen. Landero placed in command.

Our batteries worked last night, and up to 9 o'clock this morning, with apparent increased vigor, when a flag of truce was received by Gen. Scott, with a proffer on the part of the Mexicans to treat for a surrender. Accordingly, a commission on our part was appointed, consisting of Gens. Worth and Pillow, Col. Totten, and Capt. Aulick, of the navy, who met the Mexican commission at the lime kiln, on the right of our mortar battery, about one mile distant, and they continued in session during the day.

Early this morning a norther sprung up very suddenly, and blew most furiously all day. Rude Boreas piped his shrillest whistle, and old Neptune seemed to do his best, in the general commotion by land and sea; the rifted clouds flew like sable-winged messengers of death through the air; while the furious lashed ocean piled her crested waves far upon the beach. The clouds of sand swept like hail across the strand, from hill-top to the valley's depth, and almost like the famed sirocco of Egypt, with mælstrom-force, or the sweeping blast over Zahara's desert, filled the air with darkness, and man and beast with feelings of dismay. The mariner was tempest-tossed by the quick surges of the angry deep, and fear might well blanch the cheek of the boldest.—The soldier cowered low, to escape the drifting sand that, in almost impalpable particles, penetrated even the smallest apertures; tents were lifted from their positions, and in many instances tora literally into ribands, and clothing and camp equipage were strewn in confusion for miles around.

During the prevalence of this violent gale, the steamship Alabama went ashore, but was got off with the assistance of the boat's crew of the Princeton, under Midshipman Bassett. The brig Porpoise, about ten miles at sea, was thrown on her beam ends, and compelled to throw overboard her lee guns. About thirty vessels were driven ashore opposite Sacrificios, of which the Eliza S. Lepper was got off by the boats of the Princeton.

During the whole of the day, amidst the prevalance of the storm, the commissioners were endeavoring to settle the terms of treaty. They adjourned at night, and gave the Mexicans until 6 o'clock of the 27th, to accept or reject.—The enemy was evidently in a bad position and trying to get the best terms possible. But General Scott, I think I may safely say, representing the interests of our country, and holding, as it were, the honor of our arms in his grasp, will accede to no proposition but such a one, in general terms, as he may advance. He would prefer whipping terms out of them, inch by inch, if necessary, than to yield the interests of the nation, or honor of our flag. Our banner must be planted upon the walls of the city and castle of San Juan d'Ulua, in honor and respect by the world at large.

MARCH 27.—This morning the Mexicans did not accede to the terms of the commissioners, and orders were given to fire again at 9 o'clock. However, about that hour the enemy solicited another meeting of the commissioners.

Gen. Patterson's battery was relieved to-day by the following officers from the Navy: Capt. Forrest; Lieuts. Case, Blunt, Eld, Humphrey, Almy, Rogers and Claiborne; Midshipmen Hunter, Renshaw, Cilley, Smith, Genet, Barbour, Carter, Jones, and Lodge.

A general impression pervades the camp to-day that the Mexicans are treating only for the purpose of repairing breaches and fixing up their destroyed fortifications; but our engineers and ordnance officers have not been behind them in this respect. During the day we have been placing our guns in better position, supplying the magazine with ammunition, and providing the army with scaling ladders and their appurtenances, ready to scale the walls and pass the breaches, if necessary to take the city by storm.

The terms, however, were agreed upon and submitted for ratification.

MARCH 28.—Com. Perry was preparing to land another battery of ten guns from the Ohio, but the necessity was obviated by the ratification by both parties of the stipulations agreed upon by the commissioners.

The Mexicans surrendered the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan d'Ulua and the armament and munitions of war, together with their small arms. The officers retained their side-arms, and the whole surrendered as prisoners of war, and are allowed to retire into the country on their parole.

Bank Note List.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnum	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	¼	Dayton	"
Washington "	¼	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	¼	Franlin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	¼	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	–	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown	¼	Lancaster	10
Middletown	¼	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	¼	Granville	50
Erie bank	¼	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¼
Pottsville	"	Far, bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	¼	Bank of Westminster	"

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial for May Term, commencing on Monday the 3d day of May 1847.

Landis	vs	Stoner
E. and F. Faber	vs	Husband
Fighter	vs	Fritz, Garnishee of Kimmel
Redfield and Co.	vs	Countryman et al
Pfick	vs	Neff and Rankin
Suder	vs	Bauchman
Miller and wife	vs	Arnold
Bowers	vs	McCullough
Moyers	vs	Beighley
Burkhart and wife	vs	Risheberger's executors
Fream	vs	Fream's Adm'x.
Koontz	vs	Koontz Admin'r.
Ogle's Ex'trix	vs	Sitzman.

A. J. OGLE.

Prothonotary's office, Somerset, April 6, 1847. } Proth'y.

AT a Court of Common

Pleas held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset on the 5th day of May 1845, before the Hon J S Black, and his associates, Judges of our said court. The account of Joseph Cummins, assignee of Daniel Hoover, was confirmed by the court, and 15th February 1847. On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. Samuel Gaither, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make distribution of the fund in the assignees hands among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the minutes, certified this 4th day of March, A D 1847.

A. J. OGLE,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the above commission I will attend at my office in Somerset, on Friday the 30th of April next, to discharge the duties therein enjoined upon me, of which all interested persons are desired to take notice,

SAM'L. GAITHER.
March 23, 1847, Auditor.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County are requested to assemble in County Meeting at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of next Court week, (May 4th) for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the triumph of American Principles at the next October election.

Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset Bor.
John J. Schell, Somerset Borough.
Perry Walker, Somerset township.
Samuel Miller, " "
Horace Ludington, Milford.
Aaron Schrack, Turkeyfoot.
John P. H. Walker, Addison.
Elijah Wagner, Elklick,
C. M. Hicks, Summit.
George Klingaman, Jr., Greenville,
Daniel Lepley, Southampton,
Jacob Hoon, Allegheny,
Jacob Lambert, Stonycreek,
Michael Berkey, Berlin Borough,
Samuel Bitner, Brothersvalley tp.
William Reel, Shade,
Adam Holtzapple, Paint,
George Masters, Conemaugh,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner,
Michael Zimmerman, Quemahoning,
Henry Fisher, Jr., Stoystown Bor.
Jacob Fleck, Jefferson township.

County Committee.

N. B. The County Committee is specially requested to meet in the Grand Jury Room precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., of the day above appointed for the County Meeting.

S. W. PEARSON, Chairman.

To the Public.

I shall be absent for some weeks, during which the business of the office will be attended to by one of my sons.

Should the paper lack in interest during my absence, its readers will, I trust, require no further apology.

J. ROW.

☞To the exclusion of almost everything else, our paper is this week taken up with a full account of the triumphs of our arms in Mexico under Gens. Scott and Taylor. Our readers we presume will thank us for this. The interest felt in the success of our gallant little army enlists public attention to such an extent, that little else is talked or thought of.—We have neither time, room, nor inclination to make any comments at present.—Nor are they necessary. The simple statement of the facts as we have given them is a sufficient eulogy upon the conduct of the soldiery. Besides; our own feelings in common with those of the whole country, are those of unmingled pride and exultation—pride for the honor our army has done to itself and the country—exultation at the results. These feelings are subdued only, by our regrets for the brave who have fallen, and for the aching voids which have been left in thousands of hearts and homes.

For the present, then, we content ourselves by inviting the attention of our readers to the full accounts which will be found in our columns.

THE CALL FOR A COUNTY MEETING.

We invite attention to the call for a County Meeting. Both parties have their candidates for State officers in the field, and we have no doubt that the Locos are actively, though as yet privately, engaged in organizing their forces for the campaign. They must not be permitted to steal a march upon us. On the contrary, the Whigs owe it to the cause in which they are engaged to prepare for the contest, so as to be ready to meet the enemy in his first onset. To this end organization is indispensable. We expect, therefore, to see a large meeting of the Whigs of this county on the day appointed by the County Committee.

FRESH SHAD.

We were favored some days since, by our friend "Frosty," of the "Lightning Line" between Cumberland and this place, with a delicious fresh shad, taken in the Chesapeake, a distance of 300 miles from here! Though we have neither Railroad nor Telegraph by which to get our eatables and news, our aforementioned friend brings us both by means of horse-flesh locomotion nearly as quick as others convey them by steam and electricity.

☞We regret to learn by the Greensburg papers, that two members of the Westmoreland Guards have died since the arrival of the troops at Vera Cruz.—Their names are John Kerr, and Thomas Spears. Mr. Kerr was an attorney at the Westmoreland Bar. Mr. Spears was from Armstrong county. They died of chronic dysentery.

WHIG VICTORIES.

These come so thick and fast upon us, that we can hardly keep up the record.—What with those of our army abroad, and our friends at home, we can do little more than name them.

In Connecticut the Whigs have made a clean sweep. The State is completely revolutionized. The results of the late election are, a Whig Governor and Lieut. Governor, a Whig Senate, a Whig House, and an entire Whig Delegation to Congress, (except Niles who holds over.) These are all gains from last year. The majorities are large.

In Rhode Island, the Law and order (Whig) party are completely in the ascendant. They have elected their Governor and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Locofocoism and Dorrism are down together.

In the city of New York the Whig candidate for Mayor has been elected by a large majority of 1500 or 1800. The select and common councils are also Whig. This is the first time for several years.

In Albany Mr. Parmelee, Whig, is re-elected by a largely increased majority—about 2400.

In Brooklyn the result is the same, Whig out and out.

Cincinnati has gone and done likewise. The Whigs have elected their Mayor by a majority of 800 to 1000; the City Marshall and councils by still larger majorities.

Verily the good cause prospers!

ADVANCE OF GEN. SCOTT UPON THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Late advices state that Gen. Scott has commenced his advance upon the capital. The taking of Vera Cruz opens a direct passage to the city of Mexico. The distance is about 220 miles over an excellent road. There are several points upon it susceptible of defence, but in the present distracted state of both Government and Army, it is scarcely probable that any determined or effective resistance will be offered.

What effect all this may have upon the negotiations for peace, remains to be seen.

☞Attention is invited to the advertisement of F. H. Stahl in another column. Persons wishing to purchase hats would do well to give him a call.

Great Celebration in Somerset of the Victories of the American Arms in Mexico.

ILLUMINATION OF THE TOWN.

Torch Light Procession, &c.

By the mail on Monday evening the 12th inst., the glorious news of the surrender of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua was officially confirmed, which so aroused and fired the patriotic feelings of our citizens, that it was immediately determined to celebrate the glorious achievement by an illumination of our town. In a few minutes an informal meeting was held at the office of Col. J. R. Edie, J. F. Cox, Esq., in the Chair, Col Edie, acting as Secretary—a committee consisting of Col's A. J. Ogle and J R Edie, F M Kimmel, J Neff, and G Lint, Esqs. were appointed to procure pine knots and make other necessary preparations for a torch light procession, illumination &c. A general meeting of the citizens was ordered to be called at 1 o'clock P. M. of next day, after which the meeting adjourned.

Tuesday 13th inst., at the time appointed, in pursuance of notice given by postbills, almost the entire male population of the town rushed to the Court House, where the following officers were appointed.

The meeting was organized by nominating J. F. COX, Esq. President, and F. Weimer, Abm. Younkin, Jacob Mier, Jacob Cunningham, G. Lint, John Chorpenning, Valentine Houpt, John Neff and Geo. Mowry, Esqs., Vice Presidents. D. Weyand, E. Scull, J. F. Loy and Curtis Kooser, Esqs., Secretaries.

Committee on Resolutions.

Sam'l W. Pearson, A. J. Ogle, Daniel Weyand, Isaac Hugus, J. R. Edie, S. Gebhart and Jos, Cummins.

Committee of Arrangements.

F. M. Kimmel, Geo. Chorpenning, Jr. C. F. Mitchel, G. Lint and Dr. J. McCreery.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President, in a brief, but eloquent and patriotic speech.

Capt. S. W. Pearson, offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting upon the recent brilliant victories of the American arms, and report the same, to an adjourned meeting at 8 o'clock this evening.

Resolved, That the citizens of Somerset Borough be requested to illuminate their respective houses this evening at 7½ o'clock to continue for one hour, and to join in a torch light procession from the Court House at the adjournment of the meeting above appointed.

The meeting was further briefly addressed in a few spirit stirring remarks by Messrs. Ogle, Weyand and Pearson, after which it adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock.

At 7½ o'clock the bells announced the time for the illumination, when in a moment as if by magic, the whole town was in a broad glare of light—every house upon main street and many upon the other streets were lighted up by hundreds of candles, arranged in variable and beautiful styles, tar barrels in the diamond were ignited, and fire balls were seen flying in every direction. The enthusiasm of every person arose to the highest pitch.

Nothing could restrain our young men and boys from lighting up their long and tastefully constructed torches of Pine Knots and many a procession before the adjourned meeting took place. The programme had to be changed and the procession was accordingly formed at the Diamond and marched to the west end of the town, to the enlivening notes of the shrill fife and the martial rolls of the rattling drum—the procession then wheeled and marched to the east end of the town and returned to the Diamond—along the whole route the procession was enthusiastically cheered by the males, while the bright eyes of the ladies, who lined the pavements, seemed to vie in flashes of light with the glaring windows over their heads.

The adjourned meeting was called to order in the Public Square by the President mounted upon a temporary platform, and after silence was restored, Capt. S. W. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following.

Whereas, our country is now engaged in a war with a foreign foe, it becomes the duty of the people to manifest their feelings of gratitude to those who have with unequalled success borne our Flag against disparity of numbers.

Therefore Resolved, That the splendid victories achieved by the American Arms, at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, are striking evidences that American courage combined with American skill, can accomplish even against the greatest odds, and show too that if there was no such word as "fail" in the vocabulary of Richelieu, that of our gallant army and navy contains no such combination of letters as "defeat" or "surrender."

Resolved, That Majors Gen'ls Scott, Taylor, Worth, Butler and Patterson, Brig. Gen'ls Wool, Pillow, Twiggs and Quitman, and all the officers and men composing the several devisions of our noble army, at the respective actions in which they were engaged, have won for themselves imperishable honors, which a grateful people are at all times ready to award to them.

Resolved, That Commodores Connor and Perry, the other officers of the navy and noble Tars who marined our fleet before the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the Gibralter of the Western world, for their effective co-operation with our gallant army in the bombarbment of Vera Cruz, and speedily bringing the enemy to offer terms of capitulation; are alike entitled to the thanks of the American people, and prove to the world the stars and stripes will ever be sustained with honor in their hands

Resolved, That while we thus manifest our feelings of joy at the success of our arms, and tender to the brave gallant army & navy, we cannot but mourn the loss of many of our noble spirited fellow countryman who fell in the several actions, and while we drop the tear of sympathy with their families and friends, we assure them that their memories shall live forever in our heart's warmest affections

The reading of the resolutions in the clear strong voice of the chairman again aroused the feelings of the large assemblage, and they were unanimously adopted, amidst deafening cheers, peels of music, firing of guns and the roaring of the flying fire balls. Loud calls for speeches were then made and the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed successively by Messrs Cox, Ogle, Kimmel, Weyand and Edie. A song was then called for, when "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung with great enthusiasm and effect by Messrs. Ogle, Hugus and others.

On motion Resolved, That the proceedings of the several meetings be drawn up and published in all the newspapers in the county.

The meeting unwilling yet to adjourn, on motion, unanimously agreed to form another procession, which was immediately carried into execution, every man and every boy bearing two lighted candles—preceded by music, they marched out to Fair-view, the residence of Col. Ankeny, and returned again to the Public Square, where after lots of cheers the meeting adjourned sine nocte.

The whole of the proceedings from first to last were gotten up and carried out in the best style, in fact in such a style and such brief time as the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" can alone accomplish. Many of our country friends were present at the meetings and especially at night—they formed in the procession and seemed like all the rest to be carried along by the rushing tide of patriotic enthusiasm. No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day or night.

Married:

On the 14th inst, by Elder W, H, Postlethwaite, Mr Joseph J, Stutzman, to Mrs. Amanda, daughter of Henry Schell, both of Somerset Borough.

On Sunday the 18th inst., by G Lint, Esq., Mr Simon Zufall, to Miss Mary Snyder, both of Somerset tp.

On the 28th March, by J, A, Baker, Esq, Mr Daniel Snyder, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, both of Milford tp.

DIED:

In this borough, on the 16th inst, Catharine, consort of Samuel Kurtz, aged 29 years, 8 months, and 6 days,

On the 14th inst., April 1847 at his residence near Somerset, Grandfather Joseph Lichty, aged 88 years 6 months and 1 day. He was born in York county, Pa, on the 13th of October 1758, and had 14 children, 106 Grand-children and 51 Great Grand children.

Attention, Somerset Guards!!

YOU are required to parade on your usual ground in Somerset Borough at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 3d day of May next, in full uniform. Immediately after the parade, an appeal will be held for the last day's parade.

By order of the Captain.

R. R. MARSHALL, 1st Serg't.

Administrators. Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Knable, dec'd, late of Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the said dec'd in the town of Centreville, on the 26th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER PUTMAN,
JOHN BOUCHER,

April 20, 1847-6t Adm'rs.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

Jayn's Expectorant.

Mr Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R I) was cured of a severe ASTHMA by using five bottles.

Rev Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev John Segur, of Lambertsville, New Jersey who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma was cured by one bottle.

Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of CONSUMPTION, and one of his children of HOOPING COUGH,

Rev Jonathan Going, D. D. Professor of Granville College, Ohio, says, "He was laboring under a severe COLD, COUGH and HOARSENESS, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant" Mrs Dilks, of Salem, N J was cured of Asthma of 20 year's standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also, of Salem was cured of the same complaint by five bottles.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Monday the 3d day of MAY next, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Menges, of, in, and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township of Quemahoning, Somerset county, Pa., containing twenty-five acres more or less; about ten acres clear, adjoining lands of Jacob Speicher, John Burntrager and others, on which are erected a cabin house and stable with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Jacob Menges, at the suit of Jacob Custer, for the use of Phœbe Marshall, Administratrix &c., of Rogers Marshall, dec'd.

—ALSO—

All the right, title interest and claim of William Moore, of, in, and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Paint township, Somerset county, containing 200 acres more or less; about six acres clear, adjoining lands of Jacob Berkepile, Solomon Miller, Jacob Berkey and others, on which are erected a dwelling house and stable, and grist and saw mill, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Moore, at the suit of Samuel Kimmel.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bell, of, in, and to a certain PARCEL OR TRACT OF LAND, situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; about one hundred and ten acres cleared, about twenty-two acres in meadow, with a dwelling house one and a half stories high, log barn and stable, and spring house erected, and two orchards on the premises, adjoining the National Road on the south, and lands of Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Gleason, and Richard Brooks, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John Bell, at the suit of Christain C. Livengood, for the use of Simon Gebhart.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office Somerset }
April 6, 1847. }

To Surveyors &c.

THE subscriber has on hand an excellent Surveyor's Compass, with chain, protractor and dividers, which he will sell low for CASH, or on credit if properly secured. Also, two eight day clocks, for sale on fair terms—or they will be exchanged for approved country produce. The Compass will be left with D. Weyand. LEWIS MICHAEL.

Somerset, April 13, 1847.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Summit township, Somerset county on the 20th of March last, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmithing business, named Philip J. Brown, he is between nineteen and twenty years of age, and had on when he went away dark coat, vest and pants. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, but no further charges.

GILLIAN C. LINT.

April 6, 1847.*

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 17th day of APRIL 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole,—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold by public outcry, at the late residence of David Simpson, dec'd, in Jenner township, on Wednesday the 21st inst., the following valuable property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs; one Farm Wagon; two Still Kettles, Worms,

VESSELS AND BARRELS;

one Set Blacksmith's Tools; one Loom and Gears; Hay by the Ton; Cloverseed, Flaxseed, Wheat and Rye by the bushel; Corn in the ear; forty or fifty bushels Bedford Lime; one Cross Cut Saw; one half barrel Juniper berries;

Dried Apples and Pears;

two Tenplate Stoves; Bureaus, Cupboards, Bedsteads and Bedding; one Brass eight day Clock and case; two large Copper Kettles; Sugar Kettles; Bacon, Applebutter, Rifle and shot Gun;

ONE HIVE BEES;

one piece new Twilled Bagging; besides an extensive assortment of household furniture, Farming utensils &c. &c.

ALSO; one Carding Machine now in the occupancy of A. Beam, Esq.,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and to continue from day to day till all the property is sold.

Six months credit will be given on all sums over two dollars.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,
April 13, 1847. Executor.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847,) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Elisabeth Rhoads, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Philip Rhoads did on the 2nd day of September, Eighteen hundred and forty-six, prefer his petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying, that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, the said Elizabeth Rhoads, in all time to come as if he never had been married or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you the said Elizabeth Rhoads that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the second Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Philip Rhoads and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Philip; your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of Matrimony contracted with you the said Elizabeth as fully and effectually as if he never had been married or as if you the said Elizabeth were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November Anno Domini, 1846. A. J. OGLE.

March 30, 1847. Prothonotary.

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Mouslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

New and Seasonable Goods

AT

KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE!

GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder his stock of merchandize, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, at the old stand, north-west corner of the diamond, a neat assortment of seasonable Goods, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cords, Muslins, Calicoes, Vestings, Alpacas, Lawns, &c., &c., together with Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and PAINTS and DYE-STUFFS,

all of which he is determined to sell at a very small profit, either for cash or approved country produce.

He respectfully invites the public to call and judge for themselves.

April 6th, 1847. JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.

THE subscriber having sold out the balance of stock on hand, and also leased his store room, to Mr. John Holderbaum, and being about to remove from Somerset, hereby takes leave of his old customers. Grateful for their long continued favors—he would respectfully solicit a continuance of their custom to his successor, who he hopes will "Do things up brown."

J. L. SNYDER.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

NO subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be nserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Cheap Tin-Ware.

WILLIAM A. PARKER.

HAS removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. He will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which he will sell uncommonly cheap for CASH or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

April 6, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquistion and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING, clerk.

February 23, 1847.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will sell by public outcry at his residence in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 22d day of April next; a variety of valuable personal property, among which is the following, viz: one Horse, two Cows, one (two horse) wagon,

One Dearbourn Wagon,

one Sleigh & Harness, one Sofa, one Sideboard, several Bureaus, Book Case, a great variety of Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock Case, one

COOKING STOVE,

one Parlor do. and a number of Wood and Coal Stoves, together with numerous other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms of sale will be made known by

JOHN L. SNYDER.

Somerset, March 27, 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on *Saturday, the 1st day of May next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Riffle, of, in and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared, about 4 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Schneider's heirs, Gabriel Mishler, Gabriel Gindlesperger, and other lands of defendant, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Thomas Riffle, at the suit of John Hochstetler, now for the use of Hiram Beam.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Armstrong, of, in and to, a

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 75 acres, more or less, about ten acres cleared, adjoining the Maryland line on the east, lands of John W. Robison on the north, and Mrs. Patrick on the west and south, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Armstrong, at the suit of William Fear.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of Alias Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Schachleiter, Daniel Baer and Jacob Staum, late partners under the firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, of, in and to, TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing one half acre, more or less, bounded by lot of Daniel Baird on the West, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and lot of Abraham Dull on the east, on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a smoke house, a wood shed, and stable, &c., which is now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, at the suit of John Lightner.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset, March 23, 1847.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of MAY next, (3d day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 10th day of MAY next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Neff, one of the administrators with the Will annexed; of the estate of Peter Countryman, dec'd.

The account of John Hanna, Guardian of Elizabeth Ann, minor daughter of Frederick Infield, dec'd., lately intermarried with William Page, now dec'd.

The account of A J Colborn & George Pringey, administrators &c., of Abraham Colborn, dec'd.

Final account of John W Lancaster, administrator &c., of James Lancaster, dec'd.

The account of Nicholas Bowman, Guardian of Emanuel & Jerome Bowman.

The account of Joseph Newcomer, administrator of Daniel Newcomer, dec'd.

The account of John Emmert, administrator of John Wright, dec'd,

The account of Tobias Miller, Executor of Elizabeth Gerver, dec'd,

Supplemental account of Anner Yoder and David Yoder, Executors of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

The account of David Lavan and Isaac Friedline, administrators of the estate of David Pile, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Friedline, administrator of Daniel Friedline, dec'd.

The account of Michael Shaffer, administrator of Elizabeth Shaffer, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Bearkley, guardian of Mary Ann Walker.

Final account of Jacob G. Miller, surviving administrator of Valentine Hay, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING, Register.

March 30, 1847.

JURY LIST,

FOR MAY TERM, 1847.

Commencing on the 3d day.

GRAND JURORS,

Somerset Township—Peter Ankeny, Jr. Joseph Brubaker, Chauncey Marteeny, Sam'l Stahl, of D., Isaac Wendle.
Jenner—Frederick Beesecker, John Johnston, George Parker.
Southampton—Henry Bowman, Henry Dom, Jonathan Emerick, Valentine Lepley.
Stoystown Borough—David Clark.
Conemaugh—Jeremiah Hite, Peter Mishler, John Wertz, jr.
Summit—David Hay,
Stonycreek—Benjamin Kimmel,
Quemahoning—George Kocher,
Berlin Borough—Hertz Keiser,
Elklick—Jacob Livengood.
Milford—Joshua Rhoads,
Turkeyfoot—Michael Sanner,
Allegheny—David Weisell.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough—Frederick Gilbert,
Somerset Township—Jacob Walter, Ephraim Shaffer, John Suter, Henry Mowry, Philip Smith,
Turkeyfoot—David Ankeny, Peter Brubaker, Charles P. Conley, Andrew Hiat, Jacob King, Joseph B. Davis,
Shade—Levi Adams, Peter Boyer, Jr. David Specht,
Paint—Henry Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Hoffman,
Addison—Frederick Cupp, John Haldeman, David Hartzell, John C. Tashue,
Stoystown borough—Aaron Grissey,
Stonycreek—Joseph Glessner, George Lohr, Martin Moyers, Anderson Spencer,
Jenner—Abner Griffith, of T. George Hartzell, Emanuel Kover, Abraham A. Miller, Henry Shaffer,
Southampton—Henry Hoyman, Jr.
Milford—Elijah Lyon,
Summit—Samuel Miller, Gabriel Schrack,
Brothersvalley—John Swauger,
Quemahoning—George Snyder, of John.

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart.

Jan. 19th '47.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Theobalt Follmar, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Friday the 30th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY, Executor.

March 23, 1837

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Uhl, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the subscriber on Saturday the 15th of May next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHARLES UHL, Adm'r.

April 6, 1847—6t.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers, residing in Brothersvalley township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Walker, Esq., late of said township dsceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on *Thursday the 15th day of April next*, to settle; and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN G. WALKER.
JONATHAN G. WALKER.

March 9, 1847. Adm'rs.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING, clerk.

February 23, 1847.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

R. L. STEWART.

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Boyer, Sr., late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB BOYER. Exr.

March 9, '47.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, residing in Somerset township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Boyer, late of Jenner township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN CASEBEER,

March 9, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

L. S. WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorsble, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if he never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case mace and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of Februrry, Anno Domini, 1847. A. J. OGLE,

March 2, 1847. Prothonotary.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Emanuel Newcomer, GREETING:

L. S. WHEREAS, Susan Newcomer, by her next friend John Helsel, did on the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, profer her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, in all time to come, as if she had never been married or as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you the said Emanuel Newcomer that, setting aside all excuses and other business whatever; you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset, at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on the first Monday in May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Susan Newcomer, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Susan Newcomer, your wife, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, as fully and effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, were naturally dead, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November, A D 1846. A. J. OGLE,

April 6, '47. Prothonotary.

WHEREAS according to a provision in the 7th article of the charter of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels, in Somerset township, Somerset County, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was unanimously resolved by the said church after due notice assembled, on the 5th of April 1847, that the name of the said church or congregation be and hereby, is changed to "CALVARY Evangelical Lutheran Church;" and whereas the charter of the said corporation requires publication, of the said change of name to be made, now therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern, that from and after the publication of this notice, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels, shall be known as "CALVARY Evangelical Lutheran Church."

P. RIZER.

David Woy.
Christian Barkley.
Samuel Shauly.
Samuel Kooser.

Lavansville, Somerset county, Pa. April 13, 1847. Vestry.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 16th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS;

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green. Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and FISH OIL.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.

December 29, 1846.

AWFUL MURDER.—How quick will the eye be arrested by a pargraph headed "Awful Murder," and we read with trepidation to ascertain what flagrant outrage has been perpetrated upon some fellow-being. But what apathy do we too often manifest when we behold the most lovely part of Creation murdered by that monster of evil, Consumption, with other kindred affections. The depredation of these murderous diseases would be comparatively harmless, if *Jayne's Expectorant* were as generally known and appreciated as its unrivalled merits deserve. It is without exception the most valuable preparation in existence for Consumption, Asthma, Group, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, and every other affection of the throat, lungs or breast. It never fails to give relief.

Prepared at No. 8, south third street, Philadelphia.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?" was the pathetic exclamation of the prophet of Israel, as he beheld the degradation and miseries of his people—and does not the heart of the philanthropist move with emotions of commisseration and sorrow, as he witnesses the hopeless and helpless coudition of thousands dying all around him with Comsumption, and other pulmonary affections, and to ask, "Is there no balm that can heal them," nor physician to rescue them from death?—Yes, there is a balm that will heal them, and at once arrest those fatal diseases, and restore them to health. It is found in Jayne's Expectrrant, which never fails to relieae.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa, Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

36) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a pratising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchits, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

Who candoubt the virtues of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Summerville, N. J. Nov. 26, '42.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir: I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers, he had not a single hair on his head. The hair now compietely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long. Very respectfully, yours, &c, P. MASON.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr Jayne's Hair Tonic, I procured two bottles of Mr Mason, in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing.—This surprising restoration of my hair excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many, I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK.

New Germantown, N. J. Nov 26, 1842.

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those *"mile stones"* in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,

EDWARD STRATTON.

☞ The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,

Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y

HORSE BILLS,

NEATLY and Expeditiously executed at THIS OFFICE.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.